

CALLS MANN A LIAR IN HOUSE DEBATE

Heftin of Alabama Also Denies
Being an Insulter of
Womanhood.

HARSH WORDS EXPUNGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Representative Heftin of Alabama interrupted an explanation by Minority Leader Mann of Illinois in the House, and leveling a finger at him roared:

"Mr. Speaker, I pronounce the gentleman from Illinois a liar!"

The question of woman suffrage, brought up during the discussion of the Philippines bill, was responsible for the trouble. Mr. Mann, who has recently been in favor of suffrage, offered an amendment to the Philippines bill extending universal suffrage to the women of the islands.

Mr. Heftin, a leading opponent of the equal suffrage movement, immediately interrupted Mr. Mann, declaring the amendment was nothing but a political play.

"I remember," said Mr. Heftin, referring to Mr. Mann, "his opposition in this House to the suffrage parade of 1913 and his declaration that women should have stayed at home, when complaint was made in the House by Representative Hobson that a young woman had been insulted in the parade."

Mr. Mann heatedly replied: "That statement is about as correct as the gentleman from Alabama usually gets things."

Mr. Heftin Shows Heat.

"I can prove you said it," bellowed Mr. Heftin, getting red in the face. Mr. Mann expressed the opinion that Mr. Mann ought to be driven out of public life. This drew fire, and Mr. Mann came back with:

"What I said then, and I repeat it now, was that the parade was no place for a young girl on a float parading down Pennsylvania avenue in the midst of a mob of Democratic mob at that—where she was likely to be insulted."

Some laughter and a few angry muttered statements followed this, and then Mr. Mann, waiting toward the seat of the Alabama member, said:

"I thought it was better for the young girl to be at home than in the parade for fear the gentleman from Alabama should have seen her. He would have been sure to have insulted her."

This was the match to the tinder box. A roar of protest from the Democratic side greeted Mr. Mann's outburst. Mr. Hay of Virginia moved that the words of Representative Mann be stricken from the record.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Mann, "while the words which the majority side of the House has declared were the words I uttered in debate were not the words I used. I do not desire to criticize or quarrel with the reporters. I did use some words in animadversion of the gentleman from Alabama."

"I remember very distinctly the occasion in reference to the granting of permission for that parade. The gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Heftin, had the floor and made a speech in this House which in my judgment made everybody in the House blush with shame. Most of the speech was left out of the record."

Calla Mr. Mann Cowardly.

"I protest against this cowardly man using such expressions about me," shouted Mr. Heftin.

Representative Stafford of Wisconsin called Heftin to order.

"Let it go on. I can take care of myself," thundered Mr. Mann.

"What I stated was true and in order," added Mr. Mann. "We all who were here heard the speech of the gentleman from Alabama. It was an insult to womanhood."

Mr. Speaker, I pronounce the gentleman from Illinois a liar!" then yelled Mr. Heftin.

"I do not wonder the gentleman from Alabama is tender of criticism," continued Mr. Mann. "If I had made that speech which he made against womanhood I would never have wanted anybody else to have referred to it and I should want to forget it myself. It is a credit to the gentleman now that he resents any reference to that speech."

"It is the best sign that I have seen exhibited by the gentleman from Alabama that he has a conscience and a memory to recollect some facts. I repeat that the speech made by the gentleman from Alabama was an insult to womanhood. The most disgusting portion of it was fortunately left out of the record."

Like most House rows the trouble went no further than words, though it has left a very bitter feeling between Mann and Heftin.

The House by a vote of 154 to 63 struck from the record Mr. Mann's remarks.

Talk of Mr. Heftin, which at the request of Mr. Mann had not been officially noted, were, of course, left in the record subject to his privilege of revising them, which he exercised.

U. S. AFTER HOLLAND LINE.

State Department Blames Company for Ban on Cottonseed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—After thorough investigation Secretary of State Clegg is inclined to regard the refusal of the Holland-America Steamship Line to take shipments of American cottonseed products for Holland as an arbitrary action for which no adequate justification has been offered yet by the steamship company.

The State Department has received a number of complaints from American shippers. Investigation has shown that the Netherlands Government disclaims any connection with this action of the steamship company, which is not a Government-owned line. It is the view of the Department, therefore, that no diplomatic action is called for in the interest of the cottonseed producers and that the difficulty lies only with the steamship company.

Great Britain classes cottonseed as conditional contraband and entitled to shipment to Holland without molestation.

MISS KEEN EXPLORES GLACIERS.

Philadelphia Finds Big Changes in the Alaskan Field.

SEATTLE, Oct. 10.—Miss Dora Keen, daughter of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, is known as a mountain climber. She was on the Alaskan coast last night from Valdez, Alaska, where she went early in August to explore the glaciers and fjords at the head of Prince William Sound.

Miss Keen, with H. L. Tucker of Boston and G. W. Handy and George Rabehl, went into the interior from Valdez as far as Harvard glacier, and also visited Barry glacier, Serpentine glacier, Harriman ford and College ford.

"Our expedition was for scientific research only," said Miss Keen. "We took a number of photographs to determine the changes that have taken place in the glaciers. We found that some of the great ice fields of them were advancing and some retreating."

Col. Roosevelt Takes an Appeal.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Counsel for Col. Theodore Roosevelt to-day filed notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Alden Chester denying an application for a change from Albany to some other county of the trial of the \$50,000 libel suit instituted against him by William Barnes.

Edison Says Chemistry Can Put Fish Gills in Submarine

Simple Matter, He Says, on Visit to the Navy Yard to Extract Oxygen From Sea Water—Suggests Potash Batteries.

SEES BATTLESHIP FIRST TIME; STAYS ON SURFACE

Thomas A. Edison says that any one skilled in chemistry can, with a day's work, put fish gills in a submarine, meaning thereby that it is chemically possible for the submarine, like the fish, to get its air directly from the water in which it swims. To his mind it would be a simple task to extract oxygen from salt water. He suggests potash batteries.

He is not going to tackle the little problem, however. After seeing a battleship and a submarine yesterday for the first time in his life the inventor said that he "couldn't get enthusiastic" about perfecting the weapons of war.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was Mr. Edison's host in the afternoon at the Brooklyn navy yard. With Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Edison and Miller R. Hutchinson, Edison's chief engineer, they motored here from Orange and looked over the dreadnought New York, just back from Mexico, and the submarine G-4. The submarine didn't leave the surface.

"You know, I've never seen a warship before," Mr. Edison warned the ornate officers who surrounded him in the navy yard. "I've seen a battleship, but I've never seen a submarine. I've never seen a submarine before."

While aboard the New York Mr. Edison received an honor never accorded a civilian before, namely, full inspection of fire control. In our navy marksmanship has been brought to as near perfection as possible, as the gunnery records show. Ranges are found from the tops of the masts, and the observations being transmitted to the secret fire control station far below.

It was that station Mr. Edison was permitted to see, as well as the appliances for its use in battle. The inventors made no comment to the reporters on this phase of his trip.

Sea Own Batteries Tested.

Hard by the commandant's office they led the inventor to a room where two huge liquid batteries rocked to and fro as though on shipboard. Edison had no trouble to recognize his own new batteries undergoing a test for leakage.

"Yes, sir, we've rocked your batteries back and forth at all speeds and angles for the major part of two months and they haven't leaked yet," explained the commandant.

"H'm," smiled Edison, "but you're not testing them enough. Shake 'em up. Shake 'em up."

So they hitched up another cog and the batteries went tossing through an angle of seventy degrees or so instead of thirty. Edison said afterward:

"No, I can't say it taught me much. You see," he grinned, "I've made all those tests before."

This battery was designed by the inventor for purely commercial use. It is self-starting and self-sustaining, speaking loosely. It won't freeze. Although it may not under adverse conditions be able to move its load, it has the inspiring faculty of working up its power until it is great value for submarines lying in wait.

In this: Hitherto submarine batteries made of lead and rubber, have formed chlorine gas, deadly stuff, when salt water leaked in on them. The Edison battery will absorb this chlorine and cut out one more under water peril.

The inventor said that the thing which most interested him on the warships was the "Sperry gyroscopic compass."

"Of course, the gyroscopic compass instantly finds the point of no motion," he commented. "Now, why the dickens they shouldn't have thought of that before I can't see."

Secretary Daniels said it was a pleasure trip and he was enjoying it as such.

"Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Edison's engineer, invited Mrs. Daniels and myself to Orange," he explained. "He happened to say that Mr. Edison had never seen a battleship and I decided that he ought to."

Some one said something about wine and water. The Secretary smiled and replied:

"Well, it's as Mr. Edison himself said this morning: 'A man can't think clearly when he's tanking up'—and that's true on land and sea," Mr. Daniels added.

Most of the Cabinet, he said, is about to go campaigning two or three days a week from now until election.

They were going to get five more Democratic Senators and carry the House big, he wound up in great good humor. Mr. Daniels returned to Washington on the midnight train and Mr. Edison went back to Orange after dinner with Admiral Usher.

Imports Falling, He Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Debate on the war revenue bill was opened formally in the Senate to-day by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Simmons declared that the conditions affecting the revenues are unparalleled.

"The fact that our imports for September were greater than in August has been regarded by some as an indication of an early return to normal importations," he said, "but the well is rather to the contrary. There is no ground for it. When the war began Europe had a large stock of goods on hand and naturally for a while there was a spurt in imports to this country. It will not be long before this accumulated surplus has been disposed of, and what then? Where will the commodities for export then come from?"

"The great industrial nations are not now engaged in manufacturing commodities for export. Most of the factories in Europe are idle, and where they are in operation they are producing for home consumption. It is folly to suppose that under such conditions abroad there can be any considerable exportation of goods while the war continues."

Senator Simmons said that the income tax was paid annually and would not be available to relieve the Treasury for many months to come. He appealed to his colleagues to pass the bill intended to augment the revenues and strengthen the Treasury in every way.

"Undoubtedly this will be an unpopular measure, for all direct taxes are unpopular," said Mr. Simmons. "The President knew this would be unpopular when he recommended it, and from his party's standpoint it would be positively hurtful right on the eve of a national election. But he believes it to be necessary for the safety of the country."

Addressing the Republicans Mr. Simmons said:

"You cannot defeat this bill, and I imagine you do not want to. You do not want to incur the responsibility of leaving the Treasury helpless. Whatever opposition there is must be for a temporary partisan cause, and that is unworthy of a great emergency like the present."

DR. KRIEHN TO LECTURE ON ART

First Talk of a Columbia Series to be Delivered on Friday.

The opening lecture on the art of the Metropolitan Museum by Dr. George Kriehn for the department of extension teaching at Columbia will be delivered at the museum next Friday between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be repeated Saturday morning between 10 and 12.

The lecture is planned for those desiring to learn how to enjoy sculpture, painting and the decorative arts by a systematic study of the originals in the museum. The lectures this year will be of particular interest because of the opportunities to study the Morgan and Altman collections. There are to be thirty-six lectures altogether in the programme of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia, and the lecturers will include experts of universal reputation.

A FOOTBALL? NO, NOT THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Marshall and Senator Overman Clash Over Who Let Movie Man In.

HOT WHILE IT LASTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—There was a rumpus in the Senate to-day over the moving picture episode of yesterday in which Vice-President Marshall, the chairman of the Senate, several Senators and the pages posed for a film. Senator Overman, chairman of the Committee on Rules, asked that the rule governing the control of the Senate Chamber be read. Following the reading he said:

"There has been some criticism of the fact that the Senate Chamber was opened when the Senate was not in session and motion pictures taken in the Chamber. I want to say for the Committee on Rules that no consent was given by that committee for that performance."

The reading of the rule and the statement by Mr. Overman made a profound impression. The incident, involving as it did criticism on the part of Senators for action taken by the Vice-President in the matter affecting the decorum of the body and the rules, is said to be without precedent.

Vice-President Angry.

It was plain that Vice-President Marshall was angry, for he listened to the reading of the rule and the statement by Mr. Overman with evident impatience. Democratic Senators immediately sought to avoid a sensation by trying to divert the proceedings into another channel.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Committee on Finance, shouted for recognition in an effort to call up the tariff bill, and there were other appeals for recognition from the chair.

Vice-President Marshall silenced all these by a vigorous rapping of the gavel. "Just a moment!" he exclaimed. "The motion pictures were taken, according to

the understanding of the chair, with the consent of the Committee on Rules, not by the chair asking such consent. When the chair was requested to come in here for a great educational purpose the chair said he had no authority over the Chamber and he sent the parties to the sergeant-at-arms and he was informed there was no objection to the taking of the pictures."

"If the chair had had the remotest idea that the Committee on Rules objected or the members had not tacitly given their consent the chair would not have been in the Senate of the United States under such circumstances."

Immediately there was an effort from the floor to cut the incident short by repeated appeals for recognition. The Vice-President finally grew impatient, and thumping the desk with his gavel shouted:

A Football No Longer.

"Just a moment. This matter is important. The good faith of the Vice-President of the United States. He is a football to be kicked around most of the time, but this is one instance in which he is not a football to be kicked around. The sergeant-at-arms is here. Let him answer."

The sergeant-at-arms, Charles P. Higgins, was directed by the Vice-President to take his station before the Senate at the left of the Vice-President. The scene was impressive. Addressing the sergeant-at-arms Vice-President Marshall said:

"Did I request you for permission to have motion pictures taken in the Senate Chamber?"

"No," replied the sergeant-at-arms in a faltering voice. "Mr. Thielswalt—"

The sergeant-at-arms was interrupted at this point by shouts from the floor that he speak louder. The sergeant-at-arms was trying to state to the Senate that the Vice-President's secretary, Mark Thielswalt, had instructed him to permit the taking of the motion pictures. Again Senators began addressing the chair for recognition, but the Vice-President, replying to the sergeant-at-arms, inquired:

"Did Mr. Thielswalt state to you that a gentleman had come over here to inquire whether it would be all right to take pictures in this room?"

"He did not make any such statement," replied Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins. "He just said that you wished to have them taken."

Vice-President Marshall then stated to the Senate that that was not the form of the request that was sent over from his office to the sergeant-at-arms.

"The gentleman who appeared was instructed to find out whether it would be

all right to have the pictures taken," said the Vice-President. "A notice will be served on the people who took them that they are not to be used."

Senator Overman then obtained recognition to say that he did not criticize the Vice-President, but simply wanted to set the Committee on Rules right.

"It has been criticized by Senators for allowing this thing to be done in the Senate Chamber and the committee did not humiliate him, had nothing to do with it," said Mr. Overman.

"The chair feels that this is a distinct criticism of the present occupant of the chair without any notice to the chair that there has been any violation of the rules of the Senate, either intentional or unintentional, on the part of the chair," said Mr. Marshall, with a marked show of feeling. "This the chair takes as a public rebuke of his conduct and will accordingly instruct the gentleman who took the moving pictures not to use them."

The Senators who had been clamoring for recognition finally brought the incident to a close. Vice-President Marshall called Senator Pomerene to the chair and went to his room, where he summoned Senator Overman. There was a lively colloquy, in which the Vice-President read the riot act to the Senator. He charged Senator Overman with having taken advantage of the incident to humiliate him.

Senator Kern came in and reminded Mr. Overman that three members of the Senate Committee on Rules—Senators Kern, Hoke Smith and Luke Lea—posed in the pictures. Senator Kern told Mr. Overman that he had no apologies to make for his action in posing. Senator Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tem, in an suggested that the rehearsal should be repeated to give Mr. Overman an opportunity to get into the moving picture film and then maybe the Senator from North Carolina would feel better.

Later in the day Senator Overman, after he had had time to think things over, withdrew his criticism in the open Senate and absolved the Vice-President and all others from blame. Meanwhile the movie man was given permission to "let her go."

Veteran Stricken at Reunion.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 10.—While presiding over the reunion of the New Jersey Cavalry Association at Reform Hall here to-day, James D. Kemble, a veteran of the civil war, was stricken with apoplexy. At Mulienberg Hospital little hope was expressed for his recovery.

Leininger Cottage Burns.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 10.—The cottage of Ralph Leininger of New York on River avenue, Monmouth Beach, was destroyed by fire early to-day, resulting in a loss of about \$20,000.

TWO EAST RIVER TUBES TO BE BEGUN THIS WEEK

Work on \$12,444,725 and Whitehall Tunnels to Start.

Construction of two more East River tunnels to connect the subways of Manhattan and Brooklyn will be begun this week. They will cost \$12,444,725. The contractors are the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, a combination of Booth & Flinn and the O'Rourke Engineering Company, each of which firms got the contract for constructing one of the tunnels. They must finish the job in forty-two months.

Each of the three tunnels planned for the dual subway system has two tubes. The first pair will cross the river from Fourteenth street and will be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (the B. R. T.) as part of the Eastern District line. For the second pair Old Slip is the Manhattan starting point. This will be operated by the Interborough company as part of the Seventh avenue-Brooklyn line. The third pair will extend across the river from the foot of Whitehall street and will be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation as part of the Broadway, Whitehall and Montague street line.

The Old Slip and the Whitehall tunnels are the two that are to be built now. The contracts were awarded in July. Because of the assurance that Congress will provide money for the demolition of Coenties Reef the work can now be started.

The contractors will use the shield and compressed air methods whereby the present East and Hudson River tubes were bored. At each shaft will be installed hospital air locks for the treatment of victims of the "bends."

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.
Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor.

Monday and Tuesday, a Most Eventful Oriental Rug Sale

Will be held, presenting every conceivable weave known to Oriental art in an unlimited range of sizes, unusual conditions making it possible to offer these rugs at prices that are far below their real value.

Serapie Rugs.	Kirmanshah Carpets.	Persian Hall Runners.
Sizes 9 ft. 3 by 11 ft. 6 to 11 ft. 7 by 13 ft. 5.	Sizes 7 ft. 5 by 10 ft. 5 to 10 ft. 5 by 13 ft. 6.	Sizes 3 to 4 ft. wide by 9 to 16 ft. long.
at \$95.00 to 190.00	at \$140.00 to 278.00	at \$19.75 to 49.50
Formerly \$145.00 to 275.00	Formerly \$225.00 to 400.00	Formerly \$35.00 to 70.00
Persian Mahal Rugs.	A Special Lot of Bidjar Carpets.	Kurdistan and Moussoul Rugs.
Sizes 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft. 3 to 11 ft. by 15 ft. 6.	Sizes about 8 by 12 ft.	Average size 3 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6.
at \$75.00 to 198.00	at \$155.00 to 198.00	at \$12.75, 17.50 and 19.75
Formerly \$135.00 to 325.00	Formerly \$250.00 to 325.00	Formerly \$22.50, 27.50 and 35.00
Sarouk Rugs.	Iran, Serebend and Fereghan Rugs.	Beloochistan and Hamaden Rugs.
Sizes 6 ft. 9 by 10 ft. 10 to 10 ft. 6 by 14 ft.	Sizes averaging 4 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6.	Average size 2 ft. 6 by 4 ft.
at \$145.00 to 378.00	at \$29.75 and 39.75	at \$5.75, 7.75 and 9.75
Formerly \$245.00 to 550.00	Formerly \$50.00 to 70.00	Formerly \$8.75 to 15.00

An Unusual Dress Goods Event

HAS been prepared for Monday and Tuesday, at these extraordinary price concessions:

Imported Venetian Broadcloths, light weight and high lustre, in desirable colors, also Black Chiffon Broadcloth.	Yard	\$1.45
Regular Value \$2.00 a yard		
Imported Gabardines, 50 inches wide, fine twill, satin finish, in black and colors.	Yard	\$1.19
Regular Value \$1.75 a yard		
Imported Broadcloth Suitings, 50 and 54 inches wide, in subdued stripes, checks and novelty plaids.	Yard	\$1.58
Regular Value \$2.25 a yard		
Imported Black Wool Satin Cloth, in a light weight and lustrous finish.	Yard	\$1.35
Regular Value \$2.00 a yard		
Imported Black Broadcloth, 54 inches wide, medium weight, satin finish, sponged and shrunk.	Yard	\$1.88
Regular Value \$2.75 a yard		
Imported Black Peau de Souris, 54 inches wide, high lustre, crepe weave, in light and medium weight.	Yard	\$2.65
Regular Value \$3.75 a yard		

A Blouse Sale

ON the Second Floor, Tomorrow, will feature an extraordinary offering of

1600 Paris Blouses

at \$2.45 and 4.85

Actual Values \$4.50 and 8.75

made of fine quality French Batiste and portraying the newest collar, front and sleeve effects to be worn this season. Some are elaborately hand embroidered, others are in smart tailored effects. All represent remarkable values, at the low prices quoted above.

The Women's Apparel

DISPLAYED on the Third Floor, for morning, afternoon and evening wear, charmingly reflects fashion's latest dictates for Autumn, in design, material and coloring, both in Foreign and American-made models, at prices that are most inviting.

The materials predominating this season are caracul cloths, chiffon velvet, satin, velveteens, broadcloth and serge.

For Monday, a specially prepared sale of

Women's One-Piece Dresses

of serges and broadcloths, in navy, black, brown and green, some combined with satin and charmeuse, at the following very low prices:

\$15.00, 19.50, 22.50 and 35.00

Annual Fall Sale of Laces

OF the most desirable grades, Monday and Tuesday, at decisive reductions from former prices.

Real Venetian Edgings and Bandings, at \$1.65, 3.75 to 7.50	Values \$2.40 to 11.00 a yard
Real Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions, at 24c, 45c to 5.95	Values 50c to \$9.00 a yard
Real de Binche Edgings and Insertions, at 48c, 75c to 7.95	Values 75c to \$10.00 a yard
Real Bruges Edgings and Insertions, at \$1.75 to 4.95	Values \$2.60 to 6.50 a yard
Real Princess Edgings and Bandings, at 30c, 50c to 3.95	Values 45c to \$5.75 a yard
Real Point Applique Lace, at \$1.10, 1.95 to 2.25	Values \$1.55 to 3.65 a yard
Real Filet Edgings and Insertions, 30c, 40c, 55c to 3.95	Values 55c to \$5.00 a yard
Real Lace Motifs, each 25c, 58c, 85c to 3.75	In Point Venise, Cluny, Filet and Irish. Values 40c to \$5.00 each

The Glove Dept.

HAS arranged for Tomorrow an unusually important sale of Women's

French Glace Kid

Mousquetaire Gloves

At exceptionally low prices.

12-button length, \$1.65

in white and black, Pair Value \$2.50 a Pair

16-button length, \$1.90

in white and black, Pair Value \$3.00 a Pair

Cape Leather Gloves, 78c

1-clasp, tan and white, Pair Value \$1.00 a Pair